

WORD

Sometimes, we can get confused with words that end –s...

singular	plural	singular possessive
dog park	dogs parks	the dog's ball the park's lake

Remember: singular = one / plural = more than one / possessive = belongs to

When we speak we sometimes say things like... we was / I done... we must remember to use Standard English when we write, e.g. we **were** / I **did**

SENTENCE

We can **expand noun phrases** by adding modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases, e.g. the lady → the old lady with a crooked back

Starting some sentences with **fronted adverbials**, makes our writing more varied and interesting.

Examples: **Later** she returned home.



**As it was rather late** he decided not to go.



**In the garden** a tree stood alone.



**Quickly** the boy jumped the fence.



TEXT

We already know that we can organise our sentences into **paragraphs** to make our writing easier to read.

Rules: each paragraph starts on a new line  
 start each paragraph with a topic sentence  
 start a new paragraph when introducing a new...



time



place



topic



person

We can use pronouns to replace nouns to make our writing clear and to avoid repetition, e.g. Instead of... I found a pen so I took **the pen** to the teacher. The teacher took **the pen** and asked if anyone had lost **a pen**.

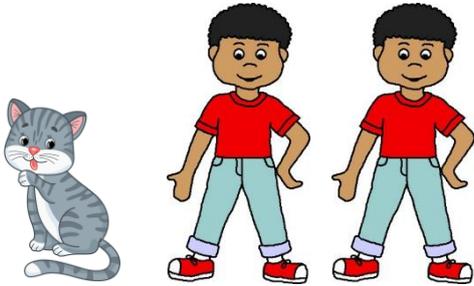
We can write... I found a pen so I took **it** to the teacher. The teacher took **it** and asked if anyone had lost **one**.

As well as inverted commas, we use other punctuation for direct speech...

"I'm the youngest!" said Sanji "so I should go first."

When a new person begins speaking we start a new line.

We already know how to use apostrophes to show possession. It's a little bit trickier for **plural** (more than one) **possession**...



The cat belongs to the boys

the boys' cat

However, if we used the word children (which is already a plural)....

The cat belongs to the children → the children's cat

We always use a comma after **fronted adverbials**

e.g. In the morning, I went to the park.

word	definition/example
<b>determiner</b>	a word used to introduce a noun (they always come before the noun) e.g. <b>a</b> man, <b>an</b> apple or <b>the</b> car Other examples: this / that / these / those / my / your / his / her / their / few / some / no / many
<b>pronoun</b>	a word that is used instead of a noun already mentioned, e.g. The man sat on a bench. <b>He</b> read his paper. Replacing the noun with a pronoun makes writing less repetitive.
<b>possessive pronoun</b>	a pronoun showing possession, e.g. He read <b>his</b> paper. Other examples: mine / hers / ours / theirs
<b>adverbial</b>	a word or phrase that shows <b>time</b> , <b>reason</b> , <b>place</b> or <b>manner</b> , e.g. later / because she was tired / in the garden / quietly <a href="http://www.h">www.h</a> (when / why / where / how)